December 1992

United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria

information letter

CIS Receives Legal Assistance

The challenges confronting the States of the former Soviet Union are multiple. The strategic guidelines of the drug control legislation proposed to the authorities of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the context of the various missions undertaken by UNDCP in those countries have begun to bear fruit.

In Kirghizstan, provisions of Model Laws made available through the effort of legal advisers, have been incorporated into the draft of the Law of Kirghiz Republic "On Enforcement of Violations of Law Connected with Illegal Trafficking of Drugs". The final draft is currently being cleared by the competent authorities.

This issue and the ratification of UN drug control treaties are under discussion at the Parliament. A Committee on Drug Control, entrusted with coordination and control of all activities in this field, is

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Assembly to Focus on Cooperation Against Drug Abuse at 1993 Session

Four high-level plenary meetings will be held at the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly in 1993 to examine international cooperation in combating illicit production, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

These meetings will provide an opportunity to evaluate the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (A/RES/S-17/2) adopted by the Assembly in February 1990, to consider measures to enhance international cooperation for programmes of alternative rural development and the eradication of the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs.

The action was taken by the General Assembly as it adopted resolution 47/99 on the "Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances".

The Assembly adopted five other resolutions on 16 December 1992 as it concluded consideration of item 95 on narcotic drugs. Its action was based on recommendations made by its Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) which heard statements by many speakers, including the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli (**see excerpts on page 3**).

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Benefit Concerts Held In Rome, New York

The Chung Trio, composed of three distinguished musicians from Korea, Kyung-Wha Chung, Myung-Wha Chung and Myung-Whun Chung, have been very active in promoting UNDCP drug control activities worldwide since their appointment as Goodwill Ambassadors for the Programme in July 1992.

After their initial benefit concert in Seoul in late August, the Chung Trio played three pieces from Ludwig Van

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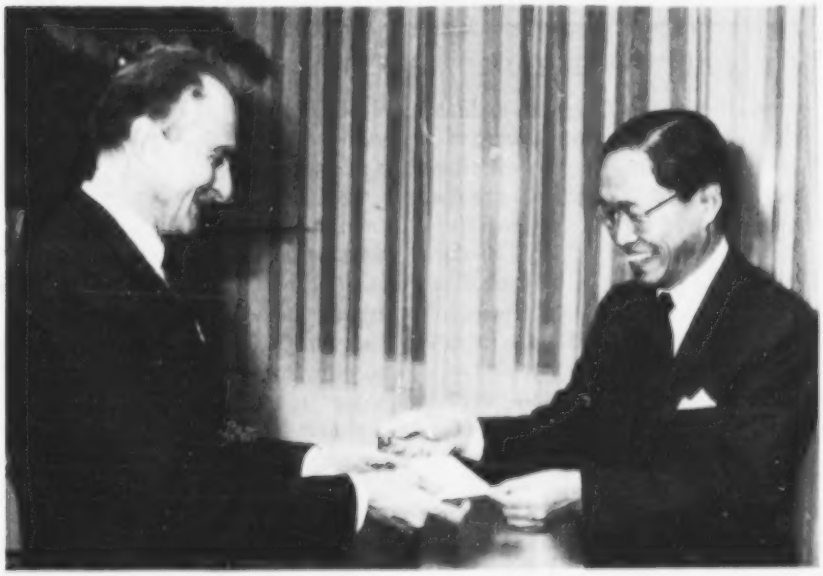

Korean Permanent Representative to the United Nations at Vienna, Chang-Choon Lee, is seen handing over a US$ 102,000 cheque to the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, covering the proceeds of the benefit concert given in August 1992 at Seoul by the three distinguished Korean musicians in support of the Programme's drug abuse control activities.

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General Assembly...

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On the "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" (47/97), the Assembly urges States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the 1988 Convention, in order to make its provisions more universally effective.

It also called for the ratification or accession to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971. UNDCP was requested to continue providing legal assistance to Member States.

Regarding the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (47/101), the Assembly stresses the importance of the smooth functioning of UNDCP in order to achieve the best possible results in implementing its mandate. It strongly urges all governments to provide financial and political support to UNDCP, in particular by increasing the voluntary contributions to the Programme to enable it to expand and strengthen its operational activities and technical cooperation with developing countries.

The Assembly also adopted resolution 47/102 on "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", in which, *inter alia*, it calls for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, including the promotional activities for the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000) under the theme "A global response to a global challenge".

The Assembly also adopted resolutions 47/98 and 47/100 dealing respectively with "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking" and "Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system".

Experts Examine Demand Reduction Strategies

Demand reduction experts from 12 countries, numerous UN organizations and a representative of the NGO community met at Vienna from 16 to 18 November 1992 to consider strategies for drug abuse prevention and reduction. The meeting's focus was on the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS), a system developed by UNDCP in consultation with experts worldwide, that has become a primary tool used in assessing the global drug abuse situation.

In his opening remarks, the UNDCP Executive Director stressed the need to obtain more accurate information on the nature, extent and pattern of drug abuse worldwide. Noting the difficulties of dealing with drug abuse without reliable data, he said that IDAAS was a necessary tool for future demand reduction activities.

The meeting recognized that the scope and content of all demand reduction measures should reflect the general objective of human development and social well-being. It was agreed that demand reduction plans should be strategically based on an accurate assessment of regional needs, resources, culture, values and social norms conducive to self-sustaining activities. Also addressed was the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug abusers.

The report of the expert meeting, which contains a set of recommendations on demand reduction, will be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its 36th session, scheduled to be held from 29 March to 7 April 1993.

Prevention Course Starts in Pakistan

A group of new Pakistani teachers embarked on a course on drug abuse prevention launched on 23 November 1992 by the Federal Minister for Education of Pakistan at the Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.

The course is part of an integrated drug demand reduction project carried out by UNDCP in Pakistan. It consists of nine components covering issues such as health and healthy living, drugs of abuse and their effects, the drug situation in Pakistan and teaching methodology. Audio-visual teaching aids are also used in this course.

In the experimental stage, the course is offered to 4,000 students. An evaluation will be made at a later stage and reviews introduced as required.

Quality Assurance Meeting Held at Glasgow

An international quality assurance (QA) programme for drug testing in developing countries is to be established under the aegis of UNDCP. The measure was recommended at a Consultative Meeting on QA and Good Laboratory Practices held from 2 to 6 November 1992 at Glasgow, United Kingdom. The meeting was organized by UNDCP in cooperation with the University of Glasgow.

The meeting reviewed QA guidelines developed by several organizations and made recommendations for the elaboration of a QA working manual.

Also addressed were the salient elements of a QA programme and the development of guidelines tailored to the objectives of UNDCP.

The meeting emphasized the need to initiate a pilot international Proficiency Testing to monitor the capability of laboratories and analysts and their performance.

Because of widespread abuse of benzodiazepines, participants recommended the convening of an expert group meeting which would propose an analytical methodology for the detection of these drugs. UNDCP was requested to identify and select laboratories which would participate in the QA programme and to provide them with the required assistance.

Attending the consultative meeting were 16 experts from the following 14 countries: Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Finland, Germany, India, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Spain, United Kingdom and United States.

Executive Director Addresses GA Third Committee

"By listing drug abuse control as one of the United Nations' priorities for the next medium-term plan at its seventeenth special session in 1990, the General Assembly emphasized the global character of the threat the international community is being confronted with. ... In particular, countless armed conflicts, and insurrections are being fed and financed by the illicit profits made by drug traffickers and organized crime. When one considers the enhanced profile the United Nations is acquiring in peace-keeping, peace-making and peace-building, one should not forget the role played by the illicit drug economy in war-mongering and other forms of organized armed violence. Drug abuse control is definitely part and parcel of the wider peace-making role of our organization.

"UNDCP's work was naturally influenced during the course of the past year by the General Assembly's landmark decision taken at the very end of last year to designate the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the governing body of the Programme, which would not only oversee the administration of UNDCP and its operational activities but would also give the Programme its policy guidelines and approve the Fund's budget.

"The guiding principles of this strategy are linked to a new balanced approach to the phenomenon which no longer privileges supply reduction while not becoming prisoner of an orientation tied exclusively to demand. ... Above all this strategy mirrors the General Assembly's decision to encourage the development of a coherent, integrated and balanced programme.

"In the short term, that means to act in a vigorous way to reduce both demand and supply in their immediate manifestations, with first and foremost the development of concrete and aggressive measures against trafficking in all its organized criminal forms. It also means that the Programme established a new partnership with society at large, and in particular with civil society.

"Still, in the short term, an essential priority for UNDCP is to achieve as soon as possible the ratification by most States of the United Nations drug control Conventions; for this purpose we are intensifying our efforts in assisting governments to update and harmonize their national legislation. ...

"In the medium term, our endeavors are focussing on prevention, on becoming the promoter and the catalyst for effective cooperation on drug abuse control between all major international organizations, on alternative rural development and on stimulating the emergence of regional, sub-regional and national strategies which reflect the overall global strategy of the Programme.

"Over the long term, a cultural change must be achieved and we must strive to create worldwide rural and urban environments that are less conducive to the development of drug abuse, in other words, we are contributing to social reconstruction.

"... Our main supply reduction activity is alternative rural development, and we believe that this remains an essential and irreplaceable process of development. ... In the first place, and to make the whole exercise more meaningful, as a precondition we should verify, I suggest, the credible and explicit disposition of other multilateral institutions to operate in parallel with UNDCP in the same geographic area and in due course to take over what is strictly related to rural development. ... In this respect, we are actively pursuing our contacts with a number of international institutions, including the World Bank, the Interamerican Development Bank, IFAD and other entities of the UN system involved in social and economic development to encourage them to reflect the "drug dimension" in their own policies, programming and operational programmes.

"As far as demand reduction is concerned, there is a major consideration to be made: today, North and South, East and West are equally affected by drug abuse. UNDCP must assist the areas where the defences are the weakest and that means that the programme must enhance its demand reduction activities in the most affected developing countries. ... This is why UNDCP is putting more emphasis on elaborating, in cooperation with Member States and other UN institutions and NGOs, sustainable demand reduction programmes, both of a preventive and rehabilitative nature.

"As part of the normative functions of UNDCP, model penal and regulatory legislation has been prepared in several languages and for various legal systems. Among others, I will recall the model legislation that has been elaborated since January 1992 for 18 African countries, Hungary, Albania, the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan and Laos. Models are also being developed for other Eastern European States, for countries of the Confederation of Independent States, the Caribbean and the Middle East. This is a rather complex process which entails a request for assistance from a Government, the launching of a UNDCP mission, the preparation and adoption of appropriate legislation, and the training of those who will be responsible for implementing it.

"In the scientific field, UNDCP's laboratory is putting in place a network of collaborating training centres worldwide. This is in keeping with an overall training strategy which attempts to make maximum utilization of existing training resources.

"UNDCP also defined as one of its key objectives, as you may recall, the major role it must play in anticipating the development of phenomena which could create or aggravate illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse. It is in this perspective that the Programme sent a high level fact-finding mission followed by several technical missions to the newly independent republics of the CIS. UNDCP also carried out a similar exercise in the Baltic States in cooperation with WHO and is now promoting a multi-agency initiative in the Bekaa valley in Lebanon. In its global approach, the Programme is sharply focussing on the growing problems it is foreseeing in Africa, Eastern Europe, and in the States of the former Soviet Union and on the major threat posed by drug abuse in the cities of the developing world."

READEX
FICHE

Symposium Urges Arab Cooperation against Drug Abuse

In an attempt to enhance Arab cooperation in the field of prevention and demand reduction activities, the League of Arab States organized a symposium entitled "Towards an Arab World Free from Drug Abuse".

The symposium was attended by representatives of 12 Arab States and by delegates from the League's concerned organs such as the Council of Arab Ministers of Interior and the Arab Labour Organization. Other participants represented the Riyadh-based Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the relevant Egyptian Ministries and police authorities, as well as NGOs.

Participants had before them seven working papers dealing with various aspects of the drug abuse phenomenon in the region.

The symposium called on the League's Secretary-General to set up a Social Defence Bureau under the General Administration for Social Affairs entrusted with coordination of voluntary and governmental efforts in the various Arab States. This Bureau would also formulate an Arab strategy for preventing drug abuse and propose a work plan to implement this strategy.

Benefit Concerts...

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Beethoven at Santa Cecilia in Rome on 20 November 1992 as part of their advocacy activities for UNDCP. Senior officials of the Italian Government and various celebrities were invited by the UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, to the concert.

At a press conference held on 19 November, the Executive Director outlined UNDCP efforts to enhance international cooperation in combating the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Attending the press conference were the Italian Minister of Social Affairs, Adriano Bompiani; the President of the Italian Centre of Solidarity (CeIS), Don Mario Picchi; and the Chung Trio.

Another benefit concert, co-sponsored by UNDCP and Mayor Charles N. Dinkins of New York City, took place at the Carnegie Hall, New York, on 2 December 1992.

Asian HONLEA Examines Common Strategy

As both the illicit cultivation and processing of opium increase in the "Golden Triangle", senior officials from countries and territories from Asia and the Pacific re-examined their common strategy to cope with the drug phenomenon at the seventeenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) held from 23 to 27 November 1992 at Bangkok.

The meeting, which is one of four organized by UNDCP in different regions, heard opening statements by Mrs. S. Takahashi, Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and by Mr. William F. Beachner, Director of the UNDCP Regional Centre in Bangkok.

Elected officers were Police General Chavalit Yodmani (Thailand), Chairman; Nae-Hyun Lim (Republic of Korea) and Tony Sidharta (Indonesia), Vice-Chairmen; and Richard N. Macdonald (New Zealand), Rapporteur.

The Asia and Pacific region is the main supplier of opium, heroin and cannabis to the world market. Current trends in illicit traffic are very alarming because of the above development in the "Golden Triangle" which borders on China, Laos, Myanmar and Thailand. Production of opium also occurs in Vietnam. Increased production of opium and heroin is also reported in Southwest Asia, in the area commonly referred to as the "Golden Crescent".

States from the region discussed the steps they were taking to address the deteriorating illicit traffic situation and shared the problems they were encountering with a view to adopting complementary countermeasures.

Among other issues, the meeting reviewed steps which governments of the region were taking to adhere to the international drug control treaties, particularly the UN 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, which lays down the framework for cooperation against illicit traffic.

Also discussed was the need to control the substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, particularly heroin. The meeting focussed on other operational means of countering drug trafficking, such as through a more effective use and sharing of intelligence.

The meeting established five working groups which addressed specific topics of concern to law enforcement agencies in the region: activities of major drug trafficking groups in the region, detailing recent developments and the countermeasures required from law enforcement; illicit traffic by sea, including use of cargo containers; new methods of concealment used by traffickers and appropriate countermeasures; combating of illicit drug traffic and associated activities in the Pacific Islands sub-region; improvements most needed to enhance cooperation between the region's law enforcement agencies.

Attending the meeting were officials from 39 States and territories as well as four IGOs and two UN entities.

United Nations Supports Lebanon's Efforts

An integrated socio-economic development programme encompassing both the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors and social services is to be established by the United Nations in support of Lebanon's drug control efforts.

The action was recommended at a technical consultation meeting on drug control assistance to Lebanon held in Beirut on 20 to 21 October 1992 under the auspices of UNDCP.

The programme will be carried out in recognition of encouraging measures taken by the Lebanese Government to achieve drug control objectives. Such steps included the eradication of illicit opium poppy cultivation in the Bekaa Valley in the spring of 1992.

In this context, a UN inter-agency mission on illicit crop substitution comprising representatives of UNDP, FAO, ESCWA and UNDCP became operational in October 1992. The mission will develop a programme of assistance for Lebanon with financial and technical support from UN partners and other potential donors.

Sub-regional Plan Adopted

A masterplan for Central African States was adopted at the first meeting of the sub-regional Technical Committee for Drug Control Activities held from 24 to 30 November 1992 at Brazzaville. Organized by UNDCP, the meeting was attended by 11 States. The Technical Committee was created in April 1991 under the aegis of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

The sub-regional masterplan, which is to be presented for endorsement to the February 1993 ECCAS Conference of Heads of States and Governments, includes, *inter alia*, four sectorial plans in the fields of supply reduction, demand reduction, legislation and planning/coordination.

In the legal field, for example, a model national legislation has been formulated which, if endorsed by the February 1993 Conference, would automatically enter into force as a unique legislation for the ECCAS member states.

UNDCP Increases Legal Assistance to Western Africa

Many of the African countries have inherited drug control legislation from the colonial era: a drug control law dated 1903 is still in force in one of them. Under these circumstances, UNDCP has concentrated its efforts on helping these countries to rewrite and harmonize their legislation.

In the framework of the Master Plan for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), a common legislation covering all aspects of drug control has been prepared under the auspices of UNDCP.

In Western Africa, the harmonization of licit control legislation has been initiated among the French, Portuguese and English-speaking countries. Drafting of penal legislation in Portuguese-speaking countries (Cape Verde and Guinea Bissau) is already finalized and should be enacted in the near future.

Cape Verde is the first African country to have passed in 1992 a new licit control law, on the basis of the UNDCP model legislation.

In order to provide a full programme of legal assistance, UNDCP has convened a working group meeting of lawyers from French-speaking countries of Western Africa in Abidjan in January 1993 to help draft jointly a model penal law.

Modern and comprehensive legislation for African countries is not an end in itself, but a necessary foundation for long-term drug control action in the region.

CIS Receives ...

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being established.

In Belarus, a Coordinating Bureau on Drafting of Legislative Documents for Drug Abuse Control has been established by the Commission on National Security, Defense and Law Enforcement of the Belarus Parliament. The Bureau has the support of the Office of the Prime Minister.

A legal drafting exercise is well under way in Ukraine, where the provisions of the Model Laws are being blended into the local legal acts, and a draft legislation of a similar character is in the process of being cleared by concerned offices.

For Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, a workshop on legal drafting is scheduled to be organized in cooperation with the Government of Sweden early in 1993.

As the cornerstone for all drug control activities, legal assistance may be compared to an advance force that lands first on a beachhead to secure the perimeter and provide for rapid deployment of other forces.

Executive Director Visits Iran

In conjunction with the Ministerial-level Conference at the 29th session of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held from 27 to 28 October 1992 in Tehran, Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli, made an official visit to Iran. The visit included meetings with President Rafsanjani, Ministers and senior officials, and a visit to Iran's eastern border where important steps have been taken by the government to interdict illicit drug trafficking. Such steps include the building of metalled roads in the mountainous terrain on the Iranian side of the Iran/Afghanistan border, with look-out posts located every two to three kilometres, as well as concrete barriers in mountain passes. Similar installations are under construction on the Iranian side of the Iran/Pakistan border. As a result of these efforts, substantial quantities of opium, morphine and heroin have been seized, and many drug traffickers arrested. Pictured here are the Executive Director and other UNDCP staff visiting a concrete barrier under construction on the Iranian side of the Iran/Pakistan border.

INCB Discusses Legalization, Advocates Better Precursors' Control

Faced with a particular challenge, the International Narcotics Control Board examined the question of the legalization and decriminalization of the non-medical use of drugs at its fifty-third session held from 9 to 26 November 1992 at Vienna. The Board's observations and conclusions on what is considered by some as a possible option for drug control policy will be presented in the overview to its report for 1992.

Sometimes termed the "watch dog" of the Conventions, the Board is in charge of the monitoring of the international drug control system which is presently governed by the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

As every year, the Board's annual report examines the functioning of the international drug control system, and of the implementation of the conventions by governments. It also reviews the situation in the various regions as regards the abuse of and illicit traffic in drugs, policies adopted by governments as well as new measures implemented by them. The report will be ready for distribution to governments in January 1993, together with its technical supplements on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

For the third consecutive year, the Board was also to monitor measures to avoid the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, as part of his functions under article 12 of the 1988 Convention. It decided that, as of 1993, its report on the implementation of article 12 would be published as an additional supplement to its main annual report.

Considerable progress has been made to assist governments to prevent the diversion of precursors. However, the difficulties of States Parties to report in due time on seizures as mandated by the 1988 Convention, is an indication of the need for further assistance and international cooperation. This has become especially important since 23 November 1992, when the decision to add ten substances to Table I and II of the 1988 Convention has become effective.

The present adequacy and proprieties of Table I and II is to be reviewed by the Board, as requested by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session. The Board prepared a questionnaire to collect the necessary data for its Advisory Expert Group Meeting to conduct a primary assessment, probably in 1993. This questionnaire will be circulated to governments.

The Board also addressed the supervision of the movements of psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs for licit use, with emphasis on recent developments requiring prompt action.

Special attention was drawn to the diversion of stimulants from Europe to Africa and Asia. Pemoline, in particular, continues to be illicitly brought in large quantities into West Africa. Its inclusion in Table IV of the 1971 Convention has been unable to halt that traffic.

In the absence of medical needs of the substance in this region, and of information on actual abuse of it, what is the final use of those tons of diverted pemoline remains quite mysterious. Hence, the Board requested UNDCP and WHO to undertake a study on the public health and social implications of this illicit traffic and of the possible abuse of this substance.

This would allow to determine whether pemoline should be transferred to a schedule of the Convention associated with stricter control measures. In the meantime, all governments and especially those more directly affected by the illicit traffic, were called upon to strengthen control.

With a view to increase international control on substances in Schedule III and IV of the 1971 Convention, the Board decided to pursue its analysis of all assessments for legitimate requirements reported by governments and to update its information on import authorizations. A questionnaire will be circulated to governments to that effect.

The Board also decided to draw the attention of the Commission to the need of an internationally accepted control policy on diagnostic kits containing minute quantities of drugs under international control for testing purposes.

The Board studied the demand for and supply of opiates for medical needs, and reiterated its appeal to all Governments to restrain from proliferation. Its Standing Committee on Estimates, composed of seven of the Board members, finally reviewed annual estimates submitted by 137 countries, of requirements of narcotic drugs, opium production and manufacture of synthetic drugs for 1993. Estimates for 57 countries which had failed to provide estimates for 1993 were established by the Board.

The Board noted with regret that some States Parties to the Conventions perform their reporting obligations often late, and not always adequately, thereby hindering the international monitoring of the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

It once more put the stress on shortcomings in the present international drug control system. This is worth mentioning at a moment when developments in former Socialist countries in Eastern Europe, in the Baltic States, and in the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States call for a major restructuring of their drug control systems and amendments of their legislations.

The INCB report will be submitted to the Council through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/INCB/1992/1).

Note to Readers

The New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse is publishing a quarterly newsletter providing an overview of actions by the NGO community in the field of international drug abuse control. Enquiries should be addressed to the Committee's Chairperson, Ms. Amelia M. Dozzi, 403 Sturwood Way, Lawrenceville, NJ 08648, United States.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

1993

United Nations System

5-8 January	UNDCP: Working Group on Draft Guidelines and International Databases to Prevent Diversion of Precursors.	Vienna
February	UNDCP: Summit Meeting of Heads of Central African Countries.	Brazzaville
15-19 February	UNDCP: Expert Group Meeting on the Implementation of the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Article V and VII).	Vienna
22-26 February	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe.	Vienna
29 March - 7 April	UNDCP: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, thirty-sixth session.	Vienna
7-8 April	UNDCP: Inter-agency Meeting on Coordination of International Drug Abuse Control.	Vienna
19-21 April	Administrative Committee on Coordination.	Rome
June	UNDCP: INCB Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators in Asia.	Beijing
26 June	**International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.**	
13-17 September	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLAP), Asia and the Pacific region, eighteenth session.	Seoul
19-20 October	Administrative Committee on Coordination.	New York
24 October	**United Nations Day.**	Vienna
1-18 November	International Narcotics Control Board, fifty-fifth session.	Vienna

Non-governmental Organizations

22 January	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
26 February	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
29 March	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
26 April - 1 May	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education: 16th annual PRIDE World Drug Conference and International Exchange.	Cincinnati, U.S.A.
7 May	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
26 June	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
24 September	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna

A GLOBAL RESPONSE TO A GLOBAL CHALLENGE

To protect health, ensure safety and improve the quality of life everywhere

1991 **2000**

UNITED NATIONS DECADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE